

According to Department of Justice data, the proportion of these assault weapons used in crime fell more than 65 percent since the ban took effect. And these statistics are backed up by report from the Brady Campaign.

The analysis in the Brady study was performed by Gerald Nunziato, who for eight years served as the Special Agent in Charge of ATF's National Tracing Center—a man who know first hand what these numbers means.

The study found two key things:

First: "Assault weapons banned by name in the Federal Assault Weapons Act have declined significantly as a percentage of guns ATF has traced to crime, and in absolute number of traces, since the Act was passed. Had this decline not occurred, thousands more of these banned assault weapons would likely have been traced to crime over the last 10 years."

In other words, the assault weapons legislation signed into law ten years ago successfully dried up the use of banned assault weapons in crime. Second, arguments have arisen that despite this evidence, the ban has not really worked because gun manufacturers would simply produce copycat guns that have the same killing power as assault weapons, and use these guns in crime across the country. I agree that gun manufacturers have tried everything they could to circumvent the ban and this concern is something that may need to be addressed. But let's look at what the Brady study said about this issue.

Second: "The gun industry's efforts to evade the Federal Assault Weapons Act through the sale of 'copycat' guns has not substantially undercut the positive effect of the statute in reducing the incidence of assault weapons among crime guns."

In other words, even though determined gun manufacturers tried to evade the ban, they were not successful and copycat guns did not replace banned guns in equal numbers, at least when traced to crimes.

In many cases, and when dealing with many issues, I continue to find that what is most compelling is not just the statistics, but rather the real people affected by the policies we debate. It's those men, women and children that are the reason most of us come to work everyday. I'm here today to talk about this issues because of the devastating effect these guns can have on families in our neighborhoods, office buildings, street corners or schoolhouses across the country. I have said before that this issue really came home to me on July 1, 1993, just over 11 years ago, when Gian Luigi Ferri walked into 101 California Street in San Francisco carrying two high-capacity TEC-DC9 assault pistols capable of holding 30- or 50-bullet magazines. Within minutes, Ferri had murdered eight people and six others were wounded. His victims were not soldiers or even enforcement officers. These people doing everyday jobs in an everyday place. A place for-

ever tainted by the bloodshed caused by one man and his assault weapons.

And 101 California was just one of many shootings by grievance killers, discontented employees or even schoolchildren—shooting that shows us that nobody is safe when these guns are in the hands of the wrong people. Yet five months ago, the federal ban on assault weapons expired, and once again new guns like the TEC-DC9 are allowed on our streets. The ban expired despite overwhelming public support to renew it—71 percent of all Americans support renewing the assault weapons ban, as do 64 percent of people in homes with a gun. And it expired despite overwhelming support from law enforcement and civic organizations—nearly every major law enforcement and civic organization has supported a renewal, including the Fraternal Order of Police, the Chiefs of Police, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Counties, and the list goes on and on.

Sadly, the ban expired despite the stated public support of President George W. Bush and former Attorney General John Ashcroft and despite the support of a majority of United States Senators—52 of us voted to renew this ban just this past March. Despite all of this support, this past September the American people were left unprotected and made less safe. And make no mistake—when the ban expired the guns began to flow. And when the guns began to flow the safety of our communities was put in jeopardy.

One advertisement that ran in gun magazines is from ArmaLite, a company that makes post-ban rifles. ArmaLite offered a coupon for a free flash suppressor for anyone who bought one of their guns before the ban expired so that, once the ban expired, the gun could be modified to its pre-ban configuration.

The ad even states that, "It is not legal to install this on a post ban rifle until the assault weapons ban sunsets."

This is the kind of thing we can continue to expect—companies once again producing deadly assault weapons, high capacity clips, and dangerous accessories we worked so hard to stop almost ten years ago.

The original assault weapons ban was passed before September 11, 2001, with focus on the use of these military weapons by street criminals and gangs. But in the intervening years we have come to appreciate the significance of the threat posed by foreign terrorists. We know that al Qaeda and other shadowy terrorist groups may plan to attack us here, at home, using these very weapons. A training manual found in Afghanistan made clear that al Qaeda has seen the threat posed by these weapons. In fact, some of these guns are the very ones being used against our men and women in uniform in Afghanistan and in Iraq.

Simply put—these weapons are not just a law enforcement problem. They are a homeland security and counter-

terrorism problem. We need to take action to ensure that AK-47s and other such assault weapons cannot simply be purchased by a terrorist operative in preparation for an attack in the United States.

I am deeply disappointed that despite support of the American people, support of the Congress, and stated support of the President, the assault weapons ban was allowed to expire this past fall.

It is past time to stand up to the NRA and instead listen to law enforcement all across the nation who know that this ban makes sense and saves lives. It is past time to listen to the studies that show that crime with assault weapons of all kinds has decreased by as much as 65 percent since the ban took effect almost ten years ago.

The bottom line is that across this nation everybody knows this ban should be law. Law enforcement, mayors, cities, counties, three former Presidents, and even George W. Bush himself have said the ban should be renewed.

This time I hope, for the safety of all Americans, President Bush, Majority Leader FRIST and Speaker HASTERT will help re-enact this important legislation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 141. Mr. COLEMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 18, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2006 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2005 and 2007 through 2010; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 142. Mr. GREGG proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 18, *supra*.

SA 143. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DODD, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. BAUCUS, and Ms. CANTWELL) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 18, *supra*.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 141. Mr. COLEMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 18, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2006 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2005 and 2007 through 2010; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 17, line 16, increase the amount by \$1,479,000,000.

On page 17, line 17, increase the amount by \$354,960,000.

On page 17, line 21, increase the amount by \$1,094,460,000.

On page 17, line 25, increase the amount by \$29,580,000.

On page 24, line 16, decrease the amount by \$1,479,000,000.

On page 24, line 17, decrease the amount by \$354,960,000.

On page 24, line 21, decrease the amount by \$1,094,460,000.

On page 24, line 25, decrease the amount by \$29,580,000.

SA 142. Mr. GREGG proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 18, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2006 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2005 and 2007 through 2010; as follows:

On page 8, line 14, strike the amount \$491,526,000,000 and insert \$491,562,000,000.

On page 30, line 17 strike the amount \$70,154,000 and insert \$70,154,000,000.

SA 143. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DODD, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. BAUCUS, and Ms. CANTWELL) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 18, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2006 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2005 and 2007 through 2010; as follows:

On page 3, line 10, increase the amount by \$400,000,000.

On page 3, line 11, increase the amount by \$6,420,000,000.

On page 3, line 12, increase the amount by \$2,052,000,000.

On page 3, line 13, increase the amount by \$628,000,000.

On page 3, line 19, increase the amount by \$400,000,000.

On page 3, line 20, increase the amount by \$6,420,000,000.

On page 3, line 21, increase the amount by \$2,052,000,000.

On page 4, line 1, increase the amount by \$628,000,000.

On page 4, line 7, increase the amount by \$4,750,000,000.

On page 4, line 16, increase the amount by \$200,000,000.

On page 4, line 17, increase the amount by \$3,210,000,000.

On page 4, line 18, increase the amount by \$1,026,000,000.

On page 4, line 19, increase the amount by \$314,000,000.

On page 4, line 24, increase the amount by \$200,000,000.

On page 4, line 25, increase the amount by \$3,210,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, increase the amount by \$1,026,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, increase the amount by \$314,000,000.

On page 5, line 7, decrease the amount by \$200,000,000.

On page 5, line 8, decrease the amount by \$3,410,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, decrease the amount by \$4,436,000,000.

On page 5, line 10, decrease the amount by \$4,750,000,000.

On page 5, line 11, decrease the amount by \$4,750,000,000.

On page 5, line 15, decrease the amount by \$200,000,000.

On page 5, line 16, decrease the amount by \$3,410,000,000.

On page 5, line 17, decrease the amount by \$4,436,000,000.

On page 5, line 18, decrease the amount by \$4,750,000,000.

On page 5, line 19, decrease the amount by \$4,750,000,000.

On page 17, line 16, increase the amount by \$4,750,000,000.

On page 17, line 17, increase the amount by \$200,000,000.

On page 17, line 21, increase the amount by \$3,210,000,000.

On page 17, line 25, increase the amount by \$1,026,000,000.

On page 18, line 4, increase the amount by \$314,000,000.

On page 30, line 16, decrease the amount by \$400,000,000.

On page 30, line 17, decrease the amount by \$9,500,000,000.

On page 48, line 6, increase the amount by \$4,750,000,000.

On page 48, line 7, increase the amount by \$200,000,000.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, BORDER SECURITY AND CITIZENSHIP

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY AND HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee Subcommittee on Immigration, Border Security and Citizenship and the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology and Homeland Security be authorized to meet to conduct a joint hearing on "Strengthening Enforcement and Border Security: The 9/11 Commission Staff Report on Terrorist Travel" on Monday, March 14, 2005 in Dirksen Room 226 at 2:30 p.m. The tentative witness list is attached.

Witness List:

PANEL I: Elaine Dezenski, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Bureau of Transportation Security, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC; and Tom Walters, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Office of Training and Development for Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Defense, Washington, DC.

PANEL II: Doris Meissner, former Immigration and Naturalization Commissioner, Senior Fellow, Migration Policy Institute, Washington, DC; and Janice Kephart, former Staff Counsel for the 9/11 Commission, Senior Consultant, The Investigative Project, Mount Vernon, VA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privilege of the floor be granted to Sara Vecchiotti during the consideration of the budget resolution and rollcall votes thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent a legislative fellow in my office, Al Bird, be allowed floor privileges for consideration of this resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 100-458, section 114(b)(2)(c), appoints Marsha Blackburn, of Tennessee, to the Board of Trustees of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development, for a 6-year term.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 2005

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent when the Senate completes its business today, the Senate adjourn until 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, March 15. I further ask that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate then resume consideration of S. Con. Res. 18, the budget resolution; provided further that upon returning to the resolution, there be 16 hours 8 minutes remaining for each side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, tomorrow the leader wishes Senators to know the Senate will resume consideration of the budget resolution. We will continue the amendment process tomorrow morning. Each side will have policy luncheons tomorrow; however, the Senate may remain in session during that period. For the remainder of the day, we will continue to work through additional amendments and Senators should expect rollcall votes throughout the day and into the evening tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. STEVENS. Is there any further business to come before the Senate?

If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, March 15, 2005, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 14, 2005:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CHARLES F. CONNER, OF INDIANA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, VICE JAMES R. MOSELEY.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

MICHAEL D. GRIFFIN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, VICE SEAN O'KEEFE, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ROBERT JOSEPH, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, VICE JOHN ROBERT BOLTON.

NATIONAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD

KIM WANG, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 6, 2009. (REAPPOINTMENT)